The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. XI. SATURDAY, *February* 11, 1797. No. 545

DOCTOR BEDFORD *requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him on the ſcore of his profeſſion, or otherwiſe, to make ſpeedy payment. He makes this call on his friends with reluctance. But in conſequence of certain new engagements that will require the command of conſiderable ſums, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting in ſuit all monies, without diſtinction, that are now due to him and ſhall remain unpaid by the 15th of March next. Further indulgence cannot be given*

Pittſburgh, January 14, 1797

LAND FOR SALE.

BY way of public vendue, on the ſecond day of March next, that valuable tract whereon Mrs. Margaret Hutton, lately lived, ſituate in Waſhington townſhip, Fayette county, State of Pennſylvania, containing three hundred and twenty four acres and allowance &c—The above tract is of the firſt quality, a beautiful ſituation and near the Redſtone Mills and Monongahela river, well improved, having a number of houſes beſides the manſion, a large orchard, 20 acres of meadow made, ſeventeen cleared, and under good fence. One year's credit, without intereſt, will be given the purchaſer & immediate poſſeſſion—The perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed conſiſting of horſes, black cattle, farming utenſils, houſehold furniture, &c. will be expoſed to ſale on the 2d day of February next, by

EDW. COOK.
RICHARD NOBLE,
WILLIAM GOE, } Extrs.

January 4, 1797.

N. B. All perſons who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to render their accounts, and all who are indebted, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of PATRICK MURPHY, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement, and thoſe who ſtand indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment

MARY MURPHY. } Adminſtrs.
EBENEZER DENNY. }

Pittſburgh, January 17, 1797.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers being diſſolved this day, by mutual conſent; this is to requeſt all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid partnerſhip to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances to A. Tannehill, Eſq. (in whoſe hands the Books are lodged) on or before the firſt day of March next, or ſuits will be immediately brought againſt all who fail, without reſpect to perſons.

BENJ. FOWLER,
AND. HERD,

Pittſburgh, Jan. 25, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by bond, note or book account, are requeſted to make payment on or before the firſt day of March next, otherwiſe their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

NICHOLAS BAUSMAN.

January 14, 1797.

N. B. He has a Tract of Land to Let, laying on the water of Turtle Creek, one mile from Thompſon's Tavern, occupied by John Reed. For term apply to the ſubſcriber.

JAMES LANG

CONTINUES the Auctioneering and Commiſſion buſineſs, and the ſale of his Land in Monongahela County—plan of ſpots he intends laying off a town & out lots there next ſeaſon. He buys hemp as uſual.

Came to the Plantation

of the ſubſcriber, living in Pitt townſhip, about 7 miles from Pittſburgh, a black & white bull, a piece cropt off the right ear—The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

MATHIAS ZAHNISER.

Allegany County, Jan. 14, 1797.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated Engliſh Meſſenger got by Membrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty-five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Sampſon; who was the ſire of Bay Malton, whoſe dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the ſiſter of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reſorted to during the months of April and May next *only* during the enſuing ſeaſon, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Buſhels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Seaſon, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet ſhod. The Horſe and Pedigree to be found at the ſtable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittſburgh.

February 4, 1797.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber the beginning of May laſt, on the ſtate road, about three miles from Connel's Ville, in the county of Fayette, a bay Mare riſing four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. Whoever can prove her to be their property, may have her again by applying to me near Connel's Ville, and paying charges of keeping, adverti ſing, &c.

JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

December 27, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make payment in two weeks from this date, as all remaining due at that time will be put in proper hands for recovery.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 2, 1797.

Whereas my wife Mary has eloped from my bed and board without any lawful cauſe, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to credit her on my account, or harbour her at their peril, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

PATRICK HANNAH.

January 2, 1797.

The ſubſcriber moſt reſpectfully informs the public in general and the inhabitants of Pittſburgh in particular, that he has ſet up the TAYLOR BUSINESS in all its branches, in the houſe formerly occupied by Moſes Thompſon in Wood ſtreet, oppoſite to John Wilkins's, eſq. where thoſe who pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom may depend on having their work well done in a neat and faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

JOHN CALDWELL.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 1, 1797.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make payment by the 15th of February next. thoſe who neglect this notice, may expect to be dealt with in the moſt ſummary way.

PETER ROHLETTER.

Perry's Town, Jan. 26, 1797.

ALL perſons indebted to the firm of JOSEPH PATTERSON & Co. by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make payment before the 15th day of February next, otherwiſe their accounts, &c. will be put into the proper officers hands for recovery.

They have received a large and general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms for Caſh or Country Produce.

Pittſburgh, January 31, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST in or near the Borough of Pittſburgh, ſome time in November laſt, two Military Land Warrants, one in the name of Captain James Cartaghan, No. 417, for 300 acres; the other in the name of Conrad Cook, No. 12,892 for 100 acres. They can not be of the ſmalleſt uſe to any perſon but the real original owners. The finder, or preſent poſſeſſor is requeſted to hand them to the Printer of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

January 26, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

THE *HOUSE that the ſubſcriber now lives in. The terms may be known by applying to*

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 15, 1796.

PETER PENNYLESS;

A FRAGMENT.

THE world, ſaid I, is full of ingratitude!—Aye, replied Peter Pennyleſs—ſo the world ays: but I maintain it, that one half of the world, when they talk of ingratitude, do not underſtand the meaning of the expreſſion.—Impoſſible, ſaid I!—ſure every ſchoolboy—Hold, added Peter:—theſe grey hairs came not without experience has taught me, that ingratitude, in the true ſenſe of the word, is not ſo common as you ſeem to think.—Prove me that, my friend Peter; and I'll burn Rochefoucault's maxims, and become enamoured with mankind — To prove it, replied Peter, would perhaps be difficult: but I'll relate a few facts — and they are ſuch as occur every day.

I applied to my friend Preſto for a favour.—Preſto conſidered for about a minute; and then, with a look of ſympathetic friendſhip, declared he was very ſorry that it was not in his power to oblige me. I felt a degree of pain, not on my own account, but on his. My mortification at the diſappointment was entirely ſwallowed up by the uneaſineſs I felt for having reduced him to the neceſſity of refuſing a friend; and this ſenſation, if it did not increaſe my friendſhip for him, at leaſt did not diminiſh it. I knew Preſto would have ſerved me, had it been in his power.

I next applied to Allegro. "Yes, my friend! I am happy to oblige you." And my requeſt was immediately granted. For this favour, and it was a trifling one, but well timed, I felt a degree of gratitude, which I cannot expreſs. I would requite Allegro a thouſand fold.

On another occaſion, I requeſted a favour of Penſeroſo: and Penſeroſo could have immediately gratified me, had he been ſo inclined. But "he could not give me an immediate anſwer: he would think on't." A conſiderable time elapſed, and no anſwer. I applied a ſecond time, and obtained my requeſt. I obſerved however a cloud on his brow, which plainly indicated that he was far from taking a pleaſure in what he did. I am not naturally ungreateful: but, on this occaſion, I felt very little gratitude.

To Severus I had made known ſome difficulties in which I was involved; and requeſted his aſſiſtance to extricate me. Severus ſtarted at the requeſt, looked very ſerious, and required time to deliberate. After a reaſonable interval, renewed my application. His countenance now wore an appearance of reſerve and diſguſt; and "he had not as yet determined." I again waited a conſiderable time for an anſwer; but in vain. I applied a third time. Severus, now looked, but I'll not attempt to deſcribed his looks; ſuffice it to ſay, that every glance of his eye was a dagger to my ſoul. Had my ne ceſſities been leſs preſſing, or had I known where elſe to apply for aſſiſtance, I would have turned from him with ſcorn and indignation, nor have ſtaid for his anſwer. But as I had advanced ſo far, I was under a ſort of neceſſity to proceed. The deſired aſſiſtance, indeed, I obtained; though with ſome difficulty, and attended with ſome remarks, admonitions, and even ſomething even bordering on reproof, that hurt my feelings to the laſt degree. On this occaſion, ſo far from having the ſmalleſt emotion of gratitude, I carried home a ſecret diſpleaſure, and even ſomething like reſentment, againſt Severus.

How will you account for the different ſenſations I experienced on theſe ſeveral occaſions? Was I ungrateful in the two laſt inſtances? Perhaps Severus, & others of their ſtamp may perhaps think me ſo; but I truſt I ſhall be acquitted of the charge, by every man of feeling and ſenſibility: and to ſuch only would I appeal: for as to thoſe who are themſelves unacquainted with the finer and more delicate ſenſations of the humanb reaſt, and can therefore make no allowance for their operations in others, I ſhould be as unwilling to appeal to them on the ſubject of ſenſibility or gratitude as to a blind man on the ſubject of colours.

Let us then take a review of thoſe different tranſactions; and examine what ſenſations they might naturally be expected to produce in the boſom of any man not quite callous to all the finer feelings of human nature.

By Preſto's immediate refuſal, I was at once relieved from the pain and anxiety of ſuſpenſe. Even this I conſidered as a favour, eſpecially as the refuſal was accompanied with expreſſions of friendſhip, whoſe ſincerity I had no reaſon to call in queſtion. And beſides, my wiſh was inſtantly gratified, on making application to Allegro; ſo that, in fact, Preſto benefited me more eſſentially by refuſing me on the ſpot, than he could have done by granting me the favour after a week's delay.

Allegro, by ſerving me at once, gave me a full opportunity of deriving every poſſible advantage from the favour he conferred; and thus enhanced its value. And then, his manner! he appeared to conſider the favour as a mere trifle, and to wiſh that I ſhould conſider it in the ſame light. Nay, he ſeemed to think that it was I who conferred an obligation on him, by giving him an opportunity of ſhewing his friendſhip. Thus he at once ſmothered, in their birth, all thoſe painful and humiliating reflexions, which naturally ariſe in every feeling boſom, on ſoliciting a favour; and left my heart open to the impreſſions of joy, friendſhip, and gratitude. I felt them in their fulleſt force: I feel them ſtill; and will ever be proud to acknowledge an obligation to Allegro.

Penſeroſo, on the other hand, thought—and thought—and thought! Perhaps, in fact, he never once, in my abſence, beſtowed a ſingle thought on me or my concerns. In the interval of delay, to ſay nothing of the anxiety & and uneaſineſs of expectation, I ſuffered inconveniencies, to which I ſhould not have been expoſed if he had granted me the favour at once; and from which, the favour, when at length it was conferred, did not fully extricate me. Had he refuſed me at once, I ſhould have immediately turned my

ſome other perſon, who, like Allegro,
d perhaps have obliged me without
ation or delay. As he had not refuſed
had ſtill hopes of obtaining my wiſh.
conſtantly attends hope, and anxiety
walks hand in hand with fear. My
alternately agitated with hope, fear,
anxiety, I determined to wait his an-
. No anſwer given; what's to be
? Reveal my neceſſities to another?
tifying! Renew my application to Pen-
ſo? equally ſo!
n the whole, however, as Penſeroſo was
ady made acquainted with my ſituation,
ought it better to ſubmit to the mortifi-
on of applying to him a ſecond time,
n to reveal my diſtreſſes to a third per-
. With reluctance I prevailed on my-
to renew my ſolicitation. My requeſt
eed was complied with: but obſerve, the
our granted me was exactly of ſuch na-
e and conſequence, that the pleaſure re-
ng from it was but barely ſufficient to
nterbalance the pain and uneaſineſs I
felt from the delay, and the mortificati-
which attended the renewal of my re-
eſt. What room here for gratitude?
Had Penſeroſo, when at length he did
nt my requeſt, apologized for the de-
; had the accents of friendſhip burſt
rth from his lips, had benevolence beamed
on his eye, they would have reached my
art, and there produced their natural ef-
ſt, gratitude. For in every heart, whe-
er of human or of ſavage mould, has the
nd of nature ſown the ſeeds of gratitude:
nd if they there lie dormant and decay, 'tis
it for want of the ſunſhine of benevolence,
o warm and animate the ſoil, to call them
rth into birth, and make them bloſſom
o maturity. Nothing of this kind atten-
d the interview with Penſeroſo: quite the
ontrary. I retired therefore with the re-
olution of, diſcharging the debt as ſoon as
n my power. When that duty was per-
ormed, I looked upon myſelf as exonerated
rom all further claim on his part, and obli-
gation on mine.

The ſervice, indeed, which Severus ren-
dered me, was of ſuch magnitude, that the
delight and ſatisfaction ariſing from it would
have been more than ſufficient to counter-
balance the uneaſineſs and chagrin, which I
had unavoidably experienced during the in-
terval of ſuſpenſe, and the pain attendant on
a ſecond and even a third application. But
unfortunately Severus would not ſuffer me
to incur a debt of gratitude. In the very
act of conferring the favour, he threw ſo
much additional mortification into the one
ſcale which was already but too heavily
charged, as to make it outweigh all the plea-
ſure and ſatisfaction that were in the other.
Having therefore fairly ſummed up the ac-
coun; in my own mind, I found there re-
mained, in his favour, a balance of, pain &
diſguſt. This pain and diſguſt he had, if
not wantonly, at leaſt unneceſſarily ſub-
jected me to; I therefore credited the ba-
lance to his account.

Thus it has happened that Severus, in
rendering me a conſiderable ſervice, dimi-
niſhed my eſteem and friendſhip for him;
whereas Allegro, by a trifling obligation,
took immovable poſſeſſion of my heart: and
Penſeroſo, althoug he conferred a favour,
did not make greater advances in my friend-
ſhip, than Preſto, in refuſing one.

On the whole, from the obſervations I
have made through life, I am thoroughly
convinced that real ingratitude is not ſo
common among mankind, as ſuperficial ob-
ſervers are apt to imagine. And I think that
any perſon who is at all acquainted with
the ſecret ſprings of human actions, and
has carefully noticed the conduct of thoſe
around him, muſt acknowledge, that, for
one man who is ungrateful through want of
principle, twenty will be found, who, though
otherwiſe of grateful diſpoſitions, feel their
gratitude frozen by the cold unfriendly man-
ner in which favours are conferred, or ſuf-
fered to periſh, through the delays, reluc-
tance, and heſitation of thoſe who confer
them.

Almoſt every man knows from experi-
ence, that the delay of an anſwer to a re-
queſt, or of the performance of a promiſe,
keeps the expectant in ſuſpenſe. Suſpenſe,
is attended with anxiety and pain: and the
tranſition, from the feeling of pain to the
feeling of reſentment againſt the perſon who
cauſes it, is ſo eaſy and imperceptible, that
when, by unneceſſary delays and procraſti-
nation, the pain and anxiety is continued,
we need not be ſurpriſed if a degree of, I'll
not venture to ſay "reſentment," but at
leaſt coldneſs, proportioned to the degree of
pain, ſhould ſometimes happen to ſpring up
in the boſom along with it.

The heart of man is a fertile, luxuriant
ſoil. Let any paſſion once take root there,
it ſoon flouriſhes and gathers ſtrength. And
unhappily the evil paſſions, like noxious
weeds of every kind, are but too apt to
flouriſh without the labor of cultivation.
This coldneſs therefore, or, if you pleaſe,
reſentment, the longer it is nurtured by he-
ſitation and delay, ſtrikes the deeper root,
and branches out the farther. And when
at length the expected favour is conferred,
what effect does it produce? If conferred
in a delicate and friendly manner, it may
perhaps calm the uneaſy ſenſations which
took their riſe during the interval of delay:
but as to gratitude, it cannot be expected to
produce much of that; unleſs it be a favor,
of very great conſequence indeed. But if,
on the contrary, the long expected favour,
however great its value and conſequence,
be conferred in a harſh, indelicate, degrad-
ing manner; though the neceſſities of the
receiver may force him to accept it, yet, in
the acceptance, he muſt feel an additional
mortification, which, added to his former
diſagreeable ſenſations, cannot but ſtifle and
ſmother all ideas of gratitude that might,
for the moment, attempt to force themſelves
into his breaſt; and can leave nought be-
hind but diſguſt and reſentment. In a word,
he will be no more obliged to the perſon
who renders him ſuch a ſervice and in ſuch
a manner, than a hungry begger would be
to the man, who, on being aſked for food,
ſhould in a paſſion fling a hard cruſt in his
face, and knock out his teeth with it.

Here Peter ended. I was going to reply:
but he would not ſtay. His friend Allegro
had met with an accident, which prevented
him from ſuperintending his harveſt. Peter
had juſt heared this, and was, when I met
him, haſtening, unaſked, and on foot, to
Allegro's farm at the diſtance of ten miles
to aſſiſt his friend, in return for the favour
he had received from him forty years before.

Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States.

Tueſday, January 24.

The Houſe being in a committee of the whole on the report of the committee appointed to enquire whether any and what amendments may be neceſſary to the act to aſcertain and fix the Military Eſtabliſhment of the United States, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, the following report of the committee being read—

"That, in their opinion, all ſuch parts of the act which relate to the light dragoons, ought to be repealed—That a major general and his ſtaff, are no longer neceſſary; they therefore recommend a repeal of the third ſection of the ſaid act, together with all other parts thereof, which relate to the major general and his ſtaff; and they recommend the following reſolutions, viz.

"Reſolved, That there ſhall be one brigadier general, who may chuſe his brigade major and inſpector, from the captains and ſubalterns in the line—to each of whom there ſhall be allowed the monthly pay of dollars, in addition to his pay in the line, and two rations extraordinary per day, and whenever forage ſhall not be furniſhed by the public, to ten dollars per month in lieu thereof—That there ſhall be one brigade quartermaſter, one brigade paymaſter, and one judge advocate, who ſhall be taken from the commiſſioned officers of the line, and each of whom ſhall be entitled to receive two rations extra, per day, and dollars per month, in addition to his pay in the line—and whenever forage ſhall not be furniſhed by the public, there ſhall be allowed to the brigade quartermaſter dollars per month, and to the brigade paymaſter, and judge advocate each dollars per month, in lieu thereof.

"Reſolved, That ſo much of the 23d ſection of the ſaid act, as may be conſtrued to affect the brigadier general and his ſtaff, be, and is hereby repealed.

Reſolved, That eight privates be added to each company of infantry.

"Reſolved, That from and after the day of next, the pay of the lieutenant ſhall be thirty dollars, and that of the enſign twenty five dollars per month. That to the brigadier, while commander in chief he ſhall be allowed rations per day extraordinary; and each officer commanding a ſeparate poſt, ſhall be entitled to receive twice the number of rations to which he otherwiſe would be entitled.

"Reſolved, That the majors be entitled to receive four rations per day, for their ſubſiſtence."

The report having been read a diſcuſſion took place upon the propriety of diſpenſing with the light dragoons in future. The gentlemen who advocated the ſtriking them out as unneceſſary, were Meſſrs. Dearborn, Nicholas, Williams, Holland and Gallatin. Thoſe in favour of retaining them for the purpoſe of defending the frontiers of Georgia, for which it was ſaid they were wanted were Meſſrs. Baldwin, Milledge, Dayton, and Hartley. The queſtion for diſcontinuing them was carried, there being 64 in favour of it.

Mr. Williams then moved to amend the report, by adding words to reduce the four regiments of infantry to two. This was ſupported by the mover, Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Rutherford, and Mr. Nicholas, on the ground of their being, if not amply ſufficient, at leaſt they might ſerve to garriſon the poſts, which was all the purpoſe for which they were wanted, and there being ſo great an unwillingneſs in the houſe to provide revenue, it was neceſſary to keep the expences of government as low as poſſible; and oppoſed by Meſſrs. S. Smith (the chairman of the committee who made the report) Murray, Hartley, Read, Dearborn, Dayton, Craik & Swanwick, on the ground of the whole being neceſſary for the poſts, exceept a ſmall number which would be kept as *corps de reſerve*, and that though there had been a diſagreement about the mode of raiſing revenue, it was not doubted revenue would be provided when that ſubject ſhould come before them; and that at any rate, if the whole troops were neceſſary, they were bound to provide them, the revenue would follow of courſe. The queſtion was negatived, there being only 25 in its favour.

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the Meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

Department of State, Jan. 16, 1797.

SIR,

IN my letters of the 5th and 26th ult. I ſent you two notes from Mr. Adet, the miniſter of the French Republic to the United States; the former dated the 27th of October, and the latter the 15th of November laſt, and my anſwer to the firſt. The latter note embracing numerous topics of complaint, and going as far back as the year 1793, required a particular examination of all the tranſactions of our government from that time to the preſent. The other indiſpenſable duties of the office prevented my entering on the examination as early as I had expected, and the current buſineſs has retarded the purſuit. The reſult of this examination I am now, by the direction of the Preſident of the United States to communicate to you. This hiſtory of our affairs you will find ſupported by documents, many of which were delivered to you at your departure, and the reſidue will be herewith tranſmitted. The remarks and reaſonings on facts you will duly appreciate; and, from the whole, joined with your own obſervations, you will be enabled, it is believed, to vindicate the United States, and to demonſtrate their impartiality as a neutral nation, their fidelity in the obſervation of treaties, and their friendſhip as an ally.

The diſcuſſion on which I am entering will involve much repetition; for the general queſtions and particular caſes grouped together in the miniſter's laſt note, have been ſubjects of controverſy and correſpondence from May 1793 to this day. Some other points have indeed been contended for, which the miniſter has now paſſed without notice. Why they are omitted I know not; for in theſe caſes the United States were as poſitively charged with violating treaties as in thoſe which he has been pleaſed now to detail. Some of them it may be found proper to introduce, to render leſs imperfect the view of our relation to France.

The complaints of the French miniſter againſt the United States, have reference to three principal ſubjects. 1ſt. To the abandonment of their neutral rights to the injury of France, in not maintaining the pretended principles of the modern law of nations, *that free ſhips make free goods* and that timber and naval ſtores for the equipment and armament of veſſels, are not contraband of war.

2d. To violations of our treaties with France, even in their letter.

3d. To the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Great Britain; which he alledges "deprives France of all the advantages ſtipulated in a previous treaty." A fourth complaint is truly ingenious. The fortune of war has conſtrained ſome of the belligerent powers from enemies, to become her allies—and if the alledged abandonment of the rule of the modern law of nations, in its conſequences, work an injury to thoſe allies, from that moment France is alſo injured. Perhaps it will be in time to notice this laſt charge when the allies themſelves complain—if the anſwer to the firſt, involving the ſame principle, ſhould not render ſuch notice altogether unneceſſary.

I ſhall now preſent to your view thoſe facts and obſervations which will prove, we conceive, that the miniſter's complaints are without any juſt foundation.

Under the firſt charge, That we have not maintained, as we ought to have done, our neutral rights, it is alledged,

1ſt. That the poſition, *that free ſhips make free goods*, is an eſtabliſhed principle of the modern law of nations, and that Great Britain, by capturing French property on board our veſſels, has violated our neutral right—and that unleſs we compel Great Britain to reſpect thoſe rights, France will be juſtified in violating them.

Not to remark on the ſingular reaſoning, that if one waring power commits an act of injuſtice towards a neutral and innocent nation, an other waring power may lawfully commit the like injuſtice, we may aſk what authority is adduced, to ſhew that the modern law of nations has eſtabliſhed the principle, *that free ſhips make free goods?* Vattel ſays poſitively that "effects belonging to "an enemy found on board a neutral ſhip, "are ſeizable by the rights of war." Agreeably to this long eſtabliſhed rule of the law of nations, France herſelf, in her marine laws, has directed that *the merchandizes and effects belonging to her enemies which ſhall be found on board neutral veſſels ſhall be good prize.* By a former law, indeed, the neutral veſſels themſelves, as well as the effects of her enemies on board, were de- be good prize. Valin remarks, ho- this regulation was peculiar to F- Spain; and that elſewhere the g- enemy were alone ſubjected to co- And in the treaty of France with - of Hamburgh in 1769, it was ſtipul- "all effect, proviſions and mer- whatſoever belonging to her enem- found on board the veſſels of H- ſhould be confiſcated."

Mr. Adet remarks that one of his - ceſſors, in July 1793, applied on th- to the government of the United S- was unſucceſsful. He muſt refer to - net's letter to Mr. Jefferſon, dated - 9, 1793, (the ſubject was reſumed - ſtill more extraordinary in his letter - 25, 1793) to which Mr. Jefferſon - on the 24th, declaring "his belief - "cannot be doubted, but that by - "neral law of nations, the goods of a - "found in the veſſel of an enemy - "ful prize. It is true that ſundry - "deſirous of avoiding the inconve- "of having their veſſels ſtopped - "ranſacked, carried into port and - "under the pretence of having en- "goods on board, have in many inſtan- "introduced, *by their ſpecial treaties*, - "ther principle between them, that en- "bottoms ſhall make enemy goods, and - "friendly bottoms friendly goods; but - "this is altogether the effect of particular - "treaty, controuling, in *ſpecial caſes* the - "*general principle* of the law of nations, - "and therefore taking effect between ſuch - "nations only as have agreed to controul - "it." And it is plain, that it was to avoid the inconveniences reſulting from this general rule of the law of nations, that France and the United States ſtipulated, in the 23d article of their commercial treaty, "that "free ſhips ſhould give freedom to goods; "and that every thing ſhould be deemed "free which ſhould be found on board the "ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either "of the contracting parties, although the "whole lading, or any part thereof, ſhould "appertain to the enemies of either, con- "traband goods being only excepted."— It is alſo plain that this ſtipulation was intended to operate (indeed it was its ſole object, and otherwiſe could have no operation at all) when one of the parties ſhould be at war with a nation, or nations, with whom the other ſhould be at peace. France, therefore, has now no right to complain if the goods of her enemies find protection on board American ſhips, or to pretend, that in order "to reſtore the balance of "neutrality to its equilibrium," ſhe may ſeize on ſuch goods: the juſt equilibrium between her and the United States will be reſtored when we are at war and ſhe at peace; at which time the goods of our enemies will find protection on board the veſſels of her citizens.

2d. It is alledged that we have abandoned the modern public law on contraband, and by our treaty with Great Britain *granted* to that power excluſively the free carriage of articles for the equipment and armament of veſſels.

Here as in the former caſe, the queſtion recurs what is the law of nations on the point in diſpute? Vattel defines contraband goods to be "commodities particularly "uſed in war—ſuch are arms, military and "*naval* ſtores, *timber*, horſes, and even "proviſions in certain junctures, when there "are hopes of reducing the enemy by fa- "mine." In the treaty between France and Denmark, concluded on the 23d of Auguſt 1742—"Tar was declared contra- "band, together with roſin, ſails, hemp, "cordage, maſts, and timber, for ſhip- "building," "Thus, on this account, (ſays Valin) there would have been no cauſe "for complaining of the conduct of the "Engliſh, if they had not infringed parti- "cular treaties; for of right theſe things "are now contraband, and have been ſo "ſince the beginning of this century, which "however, was not the caſe formerly."— "The modern public law on contraband," mentioned by Mr. Adet and his predeceſſors probably refers to the principles declared by the armed neutrality during the American war. This tranſaction is too remarkable to be paſſed unnoticed.

During that war, Great Britain and the other belligerent powers, exerciſing the rights aſſured to them by the law of nations made prize of enemies property on board neutral veſſels, and contraband goods belonging to neutrals. Eager as neutral nations muſt be to ſeize the opportunity which war preſents of becoming the carriers for the belligerent nations, where ſhips and mariners are wanted for military operations, it was perfectly natural that the former ſhould deſire to eſtabliſh as a rule, that free ſhips ſhould make free goods; or in other words, that neutral bottoms ſhould protect the goods on board, to whomſoever their belonged, and it was equally natural for them to deſire to diminiſh the liſt of contraband. In reſpect to the latter have been particularly intereſted three northern maritime powers, whoſe dominions chiefly the other maritime nations of Europe received ſupplies of and naval ſtores, to ſtrike theſe liſt of contraband, or by ſome exempt them from capture.

(To be continued.)

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

Thomas Muir formerly an advocate at the Scotch bar, who was transported to Botany Bay by a sentence of the courts of session of Scotland for seeking a parliamentary reform, has effected his escape from the place of his banishment to Nooka sound, from whence he travelled over land through Mexico, and crossed to the eastern side of the Gulph and thence to the Havannah, where he was taken up by the government there and put in confinement as a British subject; "The ways of Providence are dark but just," had not a war taken place his escape from banishment might have been but the prelude to death.

We understand that an ingenious mechanic (lately from England) is at this time employed in making the model of an engine of a curious construction, which, if it succeed, promises many advantages to this country, by securing us from such devastations by fire, as many of our cities have lately been afflicted with. It is expected to be finished and laid before the corporation of this city in a few days. It will be simple in its construction (consequently not liable to be out of order). It may be fixed in any Well, or in the place of any Pump, and may be simply used as a Pump, and yet, in case of fire, by fixing an hose, or pipe, to it, the water may be conveyed through any window or door, or through any room or passage, to the back parts or to the tops of buildings at an hundred yards distance, by which means, except in a very extraordinary case, a fire would be extinguished at its commencement, and this without buckets or the carrying of water, as three or four people will be sufficient to work it.

As we are informed this engine will not be very expensive, if it be found to answer, it may not only be introduced into small towns, but also fixed instead of common pumps (all the purposes of which it is supposed to answer) at plantations in the country. This engine, if generally introduced throughout our cities, would, with very little trouble, be a mean of keeping our streets cool and free from dust during the hot Summer months. Indeed, the invention seems pregnant with so many advantages, that we hope the Inventor will meet with every encouragement which his ingenuity and merit deserve.

Mr. W. Smith, in the debate on the subject of raising further revenue, advanced it as a fact, that, in one city only of the United States, three hundred writs had been issued against merchants to recover bonded duties.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 11.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

January 18,

The committee appointed on that part of the Governor's Address, respecting the territorial controversy at Wyoming, made report, which was read, as follows viz.

The committee appointed on that part of the Governor's address, respecting the territorial controversy at Wyoming, report:—

That they find the principles of the present intrusion were organized into system by a meeting, said to consist of twelve hundred proprietors of the Connecticut Susquehannah company, convened at Tioga-Point on the 18th day of February, 1795 and continued by adjournment to the twentieth of the same month, that Elisha Hide was chosen moderator, and David Paine clerk of said meeting. That a charter of Charles the Second, extending to the South Sea, was read, and sundry other acts and deeds by which the company claimed the whole forty second degree of north latitude for two degrees in longitude, beginning ten miles east of the Susquehannah. The meeting engaged to protect the lands aforesaid for the real owners, and to recover possession of what may be held in opposition to them. A resolution was passed, appointing commissioners, to whom the claims of the company were to be exhibited on or before the first of March, 1796, among who are Zebulon Butler, John Franklin, Simon Spalding, John Jenkins, and Elisha Satterly, of the county of Luzerne. The powers of the said commissioners were fully detailed, as to granting lands, fixing the pay of surveyors and other officers, indemnifying persons who may sustain loss &c. in the service of the company. A common seal was to be procured, under which all grants of land were to be made.—John Franklin was appointed clerk, and David Paine assistant clerk. John Franklin was appointed treasurer, and John Franklin and John Jenkins were appointed agents, to support persons in possession of lands where the interest of the company was concerned. John Jenkins was appointed surveyor for the company, with power to appoint as many deputies as he should deem necessary. Taxes were directed to be collected, and proceedings had, as in an independent government; and the design of erecting one openly avowed.

Your committee do not know what passed on the first Monday of June last, the time to which the meeting was adjourned; but they find that the country west of the Susquehannah, nearly to the Allegheny river, along the northern boundary, has been generally surveyed by them. Fifteen surveying parties are represented to have been out at one time. They have appeared in such force, as to intimidate every person disposed to support the laws of Pennsylvania. The act against Connecticut intruders has not been put in force, although the violation of it appears to have been general. Commissions from the state have been rejected, and persons holding appointments under the same appear to have acted equivocally. In short, the civil authority of the state is laid prostrate, and in every statement which has been laid before your committee, the names of John Franklin, John Jenkins, and Simon Spalding stand conspicuous, as the principal promoters of these enormities.

Your committee are decidedly of opinion, that nothing short of military force can introduce order, support justice, or afford any protection to grantees under Pennsylvania, along the northern border of the state. They therefore offer the following resolution:

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorising and requiring the Governor of the commonwealth to order of the militia of this state, from the counties of Northampton, Northumberland, and Lycoming, to be posted at the south branch and point of Tioga, and such other places as he shall judge expedient; & that he shall commission two or more respectable magistrates to accompany the militia aforesaid, whose duty it shall be to see the laws of the state duly executed and observed, and who shall, upon the application of any Pennsylvania landholders, or their agent, view any force or intrusion, of which complaint is made; and if any settlement appears to be made, or possession taken, without the authority of the Pennsylvania holder or grantee, they shall forthwith direct their warrant to the officer commanding the whole, or any detachment of the militia aforesaid, requiring him, with the force under his command, immediately to abate and destroy all such settlement, and remove all such intruders from the premises; and also directing the supreme court, and the courts of quarter sessions and common pleas of the counties of Northampton, Northumberland, and Lycoming, upon the application of any person, being a party to any suit in Luzerne county, and making oath or affirmation that he verily believes justice will not be done to him in Luzerne county aforesaid, or that he apprehends himself in personal danger by attending in the said county, to direct a writ, in the nature of a *certiorari*, to the court of Luzerne county, after the issuing of which writ, the cause shall be proceeded upon in one of the counties of Northampton, Northumberland, or Lycoming, as the writ of removal may direct; and also for the altering of the boundaries of Luzerne and Lycoming counties, by extending the north one degree west line until it crosses the east branch of Susquehannah, near the mouth of Wyalooshing creek, and from thence up the east side of the same, to the northern boundary of the state.

It was ordered to lie on the table, and Tuesday the 31st instant, assigned for the second reading of the said report, which is to be the order for that day.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber living in German township, Fayette county, near Andrew Rabb's mill, some time about the middle of the month of September last, Six HOGS, viz. one white sow with a crop and slit in the off ear, and a slit in the near ear, one blue barrow marked as above, one white sow with a swallow fork in each ear, one blue sow with a slit in the off ear and a crop off the near ear, one sandy barrow with an upper bit off the near ear, and an under bit from the off ear, and one white barrow marked as the last. The owner, or owners are hereby notified to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SOLOMON MILLER.

January 16, 1797.

The subscriber doth hereby give notice, that he found in the Allegheny river, before the ferry in his occupance, on the 20th of December last, a Beef Hide, and requests the owner to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away.

JAMES ALLEN.

January 23, 1797.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of John Baird and William Jack, Esqrs. Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices (the President being one) assigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and presentments made or taken, for, or concerning, all crimes, which by the laws of this state are made capital or felonies of death, and all other offences, crimes, and misdemeanors which have been, or shall be committed or perpetrated within the said county, and to deliver the jail of the said county of all persons which are or shall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforesaid—and to me directed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all whom it may concern, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery will be held at Greensburgh, for the County of Westmoreland, on the second Monday of March next, for the trial of all felonies, offences, crimes and misdemeanors of the description aforesaid, and notice is also given to all those who will prosecute against the said prisoners, that they be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Constables within the said county, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong in that behalf to be done.

Given under my hand at Greensburgh, this second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given to those who have purchased LOTS from William and David Todd, in the Town of FREEPORT, by them lately laid out at the mouth of Buffaloe, on the north-west bank of the Allegheny river, that the first day of March next the second payment for said Lots becomes due; and as there are many who have not yet made the first payment, it is expected that they will be punctual in making full payment on the said first of March, and for the purpose of receiving the same, and granting titles legally executed to all those that perform their contracts, the proprietors will attend on the said first of March at said town,

WILLIAM TODD,
DAVID TODD.

February 1, 1797.

N. B. Those to whom it may be more convenient to pay their money to Wm. Todd at his own house and receive their titles, may attend either before the 1st of March, or the second week of said month.

Doctor P. Murray,

HAVING put a number of accounts in my hands to bring suits on, those indebted to him will call on me and pay off the same on or before the 25th inst. otherwise they will be sued as directed.

A. TANNEHILL

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1797.

Wanted, as an Apprentice to the FULLER Trade, a lad of 14 or 15 years of age. Enquire of JOSEPH SCOTT, Montours Run.

February 7, 1797.

Latin and Greek School,

WILL be opened next week at Greensburgh, in Westmoreland county, by the subscriber, who hopes, from the success he has had in teaching the classics, and the strict attention he will pay to his pupils, to merit the favour of the public. The price of Tuition, Four Pounds Ten Shillings per annum, and boarding may be had in the neighbourhood of the Town on moderate terms.

HENRY KANE.

February 6, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of 133 acres of Land situate on the Nine mile run, 7 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining land of John Ferree, William Elliot, and Abdiel M'Clure; there is 50 acres cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres of meadow, and a great deal more may be easily made. The situation is pleasant, and its nearness to Pittsburgh will always command a good sale for produce. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JACOB BURKHART.

February 4, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW YORK, January 30.

We understand from good authority that Danish and Swedish as well as American vessels have been condemned by the French tribunals in Spain, together with their cargoes under the pretence of intercepting the trade of neutrals with English ports.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.

On Tuesday last, the Hon. Philip Schuyler, Esq. of this city, was unanimously (except one vote in the Assembly and his own in the Senate) elected to the office of Senator of the United States, by the two houses of the legislature of this State, for six years from the 4th of March next, on which day the seat of the Hon. Aaron Burr one of our present Senators in Congress becomes vacant.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 28.

The resolution published in this paper a few days since, for submitting to the citizens of this State, the propriety of uniting the whole peninsula so as to form one State, or of uniting this State to Pennsylvania or Maryland, &c. was carried in the Senate with but one dissenting voice—it was however lost in the House of Representatives.—All the Newcastle members voted for the resolution.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.

We are informed that the orders by which American vessels have been captured by armed ships from Guadaloupe, were from Mr. ADET, the French minister in the United States!!—and that not being explicit, capt. Very, who arrived here from thence, brot dispatches from Victor Hughes to citizen Adet, on that subject.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.

Intelligence of an highly interesting nature is said to have been received within these few days by our government from Europe. It is said to come from Paris in a circuitous way. If it be so, the result will doubtless soon be laid before the legislature.

The sloop Robert and William, Capt. Watts, is arrived at Annapolis, in 19 days from St. Martin's. We learn by this arrival that a great many American vessels have been carried in there and condemned. An Inaiaman, belonging to Clarke and Nightingale, of Providence, R. Island, from Batavia, with a cargo of £. 200,000 value, had been sent in by a French privateer, and was under trial when Capt. Watts sailed.

From a Charleston Paper of the 10th ult.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from his friend in the Havanna, which mentions that Mr. Thomas Muir, one of the gentlemen who were transported to Botany Bay by the British government, about three years ago, had arrived in that city a short time since.

The account he gave of himself was, that he eluded the vigilance of his keepers at Botany Bay, and got on board a vessel which carried him to Nootka Sound; there he went amongst the Indians, and, after travelling nearly the whole length of the west coast of America, he got to Panama: he there made himself known to the governor, who sent him across the Isthmus of Darien to La Vera Cruz—from thence he was sent in a Spanish frigate to the Havanna, where he expected to get on board an American vessel and reach the United States, but unfortunately for him, a letter was sent by the governor of La Vera Cruz to the governor of the Havanna, in which he mentioned, that though he had shewn Mr. Muir every civility in his power, yet he thought that a man professing his principles would be dangerous in the Spanish dominions; therefore he recommended his being sent to Spain for the king to determine what should be done with him. After being a few days at the Havanna, he was committed to a prison on the north side of Cuba, called La Principa, where he is to remain until a proper conveyance offer to carry him to Spain. His confinement is not rigorous, and every indulgence is shewn to him that is not incompatible with his situation. The gentleman who writes the letter containing this account, conversed with Mr. Muir, who was much disappointed at not meeting an American agent there, as he had hoped through his intercession to be released, and permitted to sail for this continent.

From a LONDON Paper, dated Nov. 14.

Sir Sidney Smith continues a prisoner in the Abbey at Paris. It is said our ambassador has orders to negociate his release.

A very considerable fleet, it is said will sail shortly to Gibraltar, with a reinforcement of troops and provisions. Lord Howe it is said will have the command.

An army of 50,000 men are to march immediately to the sea coast of the counties of Cork and Kerry, to protect the south coast of Ireland.

The most pressing orders have been sent to Portsmouth and Plymouth to get all the ships in those ports ready as soon as possible

A List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Pittſburgh, January 1, 1797.

A

SAMUEL *Anderſon, St. Clair townſhip, 2. George Aiken. Pittſburgh. James Allen, Miller's run. James Alcorn, Forks of Yough. Meſſrs. Adgate, Pittſburgh.*

B.

Bartholamy, near Pittſburgh. Archibald Boyd, John Brown, Pittſburgh. William Bennet, Perry's town. Thomas Bines, Buffaloe. John Bowman, St. Clair townſhip. James Brown, Pittſburgh. James Bruff, near Pittſburgh. Samuel Boyd, Turtle creek. Matthew Bowland, near Canonſburgh John Badollet John Brooks, French creek. William Bunyie, Ligonier Valley, 2. Francis Bryan, Yough, 2.

C.

William Campbell, Caſſawago. Robert Caldwell, Pittſburgh. General Cleveland, New Connecticut. John Cunningham, Miller's run. Thomas Clare, Fayette. Rich, Clement, Preſqu'iſle. David Compton, Pittſburgh. Matthew Corleſs, Michael Caſtner, jun. Pittſburgh. Hugh Cunningham, Pittſburgh. George Crafford, Juan Coit, Preſqu'iſle. Laughlan Campbell, Yough, 2.

D.

Dethore, Jacob's creek. John Dobbins, Waſhington county. Jacob Dickſon, Pittſburgh. Dorrey, Pittsburgh. Joſeph Donner, Weſtmoreland. Esep. Douglas.

E.

Joſeph Elender, Le Bœuf.

F.

Hugh Fleming, Pittsburgh. John Fulton.

G.

James Gilſon, Pittsburgh, 3. Robert Giſſon, Pittsburgh. John Glen, 2. Robert Galbraith, Eſq. David Gilleland, near Pittsburgh Hugh Guillereath, Henry Gregg, near Redſtone.

H.

John F. Halſtead, near Buffaloe. Rev. Robt. Huey, Samuel Hull, ſoldier. Hugh Hafferman, Pittsburgh. William Herdman, Noblesburgh. John Hultman, Jonathan Hutonot, waters of Racoon. William Henderſon, Pittsburgh.

I.

Iſaac Jenkinſon, merchant, 3. Iſaac Juſtus, Hannah Johnſon, Moon townſhip. Thomas Jones, Pittsburgh. John Imlay, Yough.

K.

William Kentz, 2. Widow Katz, Samuel Kenady, Racoon. James Kelly.

L.

William Langan, Robert Lowry, near Pittſburgh. Charles Lyle, Peter Lyle, Rev. Robert Laing, Buffalee.

M.

Roſanna M'Kee, Forks of Yough. William M'Cully, Small's run. Lieut. Charles Martin, Le Bœuf. James or Henry Marley, Henry M'Culloch, Turtle creek. John M'Connell, Thomas Morton, Joſeph M'Cormick, James Moor, John Mulhall, James Morriſon, Pittſburgh, 2 William Moor, William M'Gill, Pittsburgh. Benjamin Maſſie, Jenny Milligen, B M'Dermott, Babtiſt M'Farland, John Murphy, Samuel Murphy, Eſq. Hugh Martin, Eſq. Plum's townſhip. David M'Maſter, John Metzgar, Eſq

N.

John Nevins, Thomas Naylor, Perry's ferry. Jacob Nſey.

P.

William Power, Caſſewago, 2. Evin Phillips, Ohio county James Potter, Meſſrs Peullon and Fletcher, Thomas Paul, Thoma Porter, Thomas Patterſon, near Col. Cook's.

R.

John Reed, Iſaac Robb, Summeral's ferry. Caleb Reeves, Ohio county. Hugh Richardſon, Redſtone. John Rooney, Redſtone. Rev. Samuel Ralſton.

S.

William Semple, 4. John Speir, M'Kee's port. James Scott, Racoon. Doctor Samuel Sackett, Fayette. James Sharp, Barnard Stuart. care of Mr. Park. William Scott, near Pittsburgh, 2 Thomas Street, ſoldier. Henry Slawter, John Skelly, Turtle creek. John Sansange, Jacob Schneiſſer, Weſtmoreland. James Stoop, Benjamin Siker.

T.

David Thompſon, Croſs creek, 2; Peter Terril. Aoner Terril, Richard Tittrington, Rober Thome, near Croſs creek; Tho. Thompſon.

V.

John A. Voulk.

W

Thomas Wilſon, James Wilſon, Weſtmoreland; John Wheelace, John Weiſs, Jas Woods, ſen Elizabeth townſhip; John Worley, Alexander Woodburn, Chartiers; Francis White, Waſhington county; Daniel Wallace, Weſtmoreland county, William Wray, Elizabeth town; Chriſtian Wireman, Breſon town, Ezekiel Wilſon

William Wulthoff & Co.

Are juſt opening in Mr. Watſon's Brick Houſe, next door to Abner and Jeſſe Barker's, a general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the ſeaſon which they will diſpoſe of upon moderate terms.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 9, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip petween JOSEPH SIMON & SIMON GRATZ trading under the firm of SIMON and GRATZ, will expire on the firſt day of March next. All perſons indebted to them are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment—Thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement.

JOSEPH SIMON,
SIMON GRATZ.

Lancaſter, December 2, 1796.

N. B. The IRONMONGERY STORE as uſual will be continued by Joſeph Simon who will keep a general aſſortment of articles in that line, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

FOR SALE.

THE *HOUSE and LOT in Cincinnati, now occupied by John S. Wells, Eſq. and the ſubſcriber. It is an excellent ſtand for buſineſs being ſituated in Front ſtreet, betwixt Major Zeigler's and Meſſrs. Smith and Findlay's.*

Eight Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land in Campbell county, ſtate of Kentucky; it is in two tracts, about eight miles from the mouth of Licking river, which empties into the Ohio, immediately oppoſite the town of Cincinnati, where at all times there is the beſt and readieſt ale for produce of any place in the weſtern country; one tract (396 acres) borders on Licking, and is a part of what is called Leitch's Big Bend, moſt of which may be converted into meadow—the other part (454 acres) lays about one mile from Licking, a part of which may be made meadow, the timber is excellent; there are a number of ſmall ſprings on it which I am informed laſt the whole year; the ſoil is rich and capable of raiſing any kind of grain.

Two Hundred and two and an half acres, within one mile of George town, in Scott county, Kentucky; this land lays on North Elkhorn, the great road from Bourbon to George town paſſes through it. This tract cannot be excelled by any land in the ſtate, either as to its natural beauties or richneſs of ſoil; there are fifty four acres cleared and under good fence; any proportion of meadow may be made that the purchaſer may think proper; there are ſeveral uſeful ſmall buildings and a never failing ſpring at about fifty yards diſtance Mr. James Wilſon, who lives on this place will ſhew it.

One hundred and ſixteen acres on North Elkhorn, in Franklin county, about nine miles from George town, and within one mile of the road leading from thence to Frankfort; it is of the firſt quality, and will admit of a conſiderable quantity of meadow; there are about thirty acres, a large peach orchard, ſeveral good cabbins, and a ſpring within a few ſteps of the door. It is at preſent occupied by Captain Thomas Giſt.

Indiſputable titles will be given for the whole. Application may be made to the ſubſcriber who will remain at Cincinnati until the 11th of next month, after which he will be in Lexington.

J. CLARKE.

November 12, 1796.

William Chriſty,

Has juſt received a freſh ſupply of MERCHANDIZE, conſiſting of the following articles, viz

Superfine and the moſt faſhionable ſeven quarter broad cloths, printed, figured, ſpotted, ſtriped, plain and grey caſſimers, of a ſuperior quality, blue, fancy ſtripe, ſcarlet, plain and grey coatings. Iriſh ratteens, kerſey green baize, ſwanſkin, half thicks, &c. fine white, yellow, and ſcarlet flannels, large role and three point blankets.

Books and Stationary.

Queens Ware and Groceries, a large aſſortment, which he is now ſelling at the moſt reduced prices for caſh as well as country produce.

Pittſburgh, December 30, 1796.

Wm. WOODS, & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their New Store, at the corner of Diamond alley, and juſt oppoſite the Market houſe, a freſh ſupply of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which they offer for ſale at a very reduced profit for Caſh or Country produce.

They acknowledge the great obligations they are under to their friends and cuſtomers for the encouragement they have received ſince their commenceing buſineſs in this place, and by their attention hope to merit a continuance.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 5, 1796.

Came to the premiſes of the *ſubſcriber, one mile from M'Kee's Port, a Bay Mare, ſuppoſed to be about 15 years old, ſhe has ſome white on her hind feet and in her forehead. Alſo a horſe Colt, by appearance one year old laſt ſpring, is of a dark bay colour. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.*

CLARKE RATHBUN.

Verſailles Townſhip, Dec. 22, 1796.

To whom it may concern,

WHEREAS *a number of Tracts of Land were ſold at Commiſſioners Sales begun and held at Greenſburgh, for Weſtmoreland county; the ſecond day of Auguſt laſt, for arrearages of Taxes, and whereas there is reaſon to believe that ſome of thoſe tracts are not within the bounds of the county aforeſaid, and ſome may be actually improved and perſons reſiding thereon from which the taxes might have been procured: Therefore, Notice is hereby given, that in the firſt caſe any perſon or perſons who may have purchaſed as aforeſaid, and who ſhall produce to the Commiſſioners in three months from the date hereof a certificate from the deputy ſurveyor of the diſtrict, that ſuch tract or tracts is not within the bounds of the county aforeſaid, they ſhall be relieved from their purchaſe; and in the ſecond caſe, the perſon or perſons purchaſing ſhall aſcertain whether the land be or they may have purchaſed be actually improved, and effects thereon ſufficient to diſcharge the taxes, in ſuch caſe the purchaſer ſhall be relieved from his purchaſe; nothing herein contained is to be conſtrued to extend to lands north weſt of the river Ohio, commonly called Depreciation Lands. No application will be attended to after the expiration of the term aforeſaid by the Commiſſioners.—And notice is further given to all perſons, or their attorney's legally authoriſed whoſe lands may have been ſold at the ſales aforeſaid, to apply for their reſpective reſiaue, of the money that may remain in the hands of the Commiſſioners after diſcharging the taxes and coſts due thereon, which on their producing a proper chain of title ſhall be immediately paid them, or the lands, on their paying taxes and coſts, reſtored. Given under the hands of the Commiſſioners acting for the county aforeſaid, at the time of the ſales.*

JOHN KIRKPATRICK,
BARTEL LAFFER,
JACOB SMITH.

Greenſburgh, December 1, 1796.

Treaſury Department, September 22th 1796

NOTICE,

IS herby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June 1797 to the thirty firſt day of May 1798. both days inclusive, at the place and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz.

At Oſwego, at Niagara, at Preſque'Iſle, at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River, at Detroit, at Michilimackinac at Fort Franklin, at Pittſburgh, at Cincinnati, at Fort Hamilton, at Fort St. Clair, at Fort Jefferſon, at Grenville, at Peeque Town, and Loramies Store, at Fort Adams, at Fort Wayne, at Fort Defiance, at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami River, to Lake Erie, at Fort Stueben, at Fort Maſſac, to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the River Miſſiſſippi, at Fort Knox, at Occatano.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of Bread or Flour,
One pound two ounces of Beef or fourteen ounces of Pork or Bacon,
Half a gill of Rum Brandy or Whiskey.

per. 100 Rations.
- One quart & half a pint of Salt,
- Two quarts Vinegar,
- Two pounds of Soap,
- One pound of Candles.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance and each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor, is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures. Juſtices Executions &c. for ſale at the Printing office Pittſburgh.

TO BE SOLD

AT PRIVATE SALE

On the premiſes for caſh, the [illegible] in March, 1797, the following land, late the property of [illegible] FARLANE, of Waſhington County State of Pennſylvania, deceaſed.

ONE patent tract of land [illegible] creek, about 3-4 of a mile mouth, at Parkeſon's Ferry, [illegible] river containing 281 acres poles, and allowance, with [illegible] griſt and ſaw mills, with two [illegible] —one, pair of which, is compleat Burrs four feet four inches [illegible] ing and ſliding ſcreens, two bolts —The huſk and running gears years old, and in good working [illegible] ſtone and lime mill-houſe, two [illegible] two fire places and garret, [illegible] on an excellant ſtream, and [illegible] ſettlement, and commodiouſly [illegible] the Orleans trade, with a [illegible] ſquare log houſe for a miller, a brick dwelling houſe, 36 by 32 [illegible] ſtory high, with a convenient garret, 8 fire places, 4 rooms [illegible] try on the lower floor, with [illegible] in front, twenty four lights each [illegible] window back, eighteen lights each [illegible] two in the garret—An Apple [illegible] containing 70 or 80 large bearing [illegible] about 70 acres of ſaid land cleared [illegible] under good fence, thirty of which [illegible] rate bottom—an excellant coal bank [illegible] fifteen rood from the houſe, with [illegible] out houſes, the wood land is not [illegible] well timbered, with a variety of good ſprings.

Alſo will be ſold, at the ſign of the [illegible] in Pittſburgh, the 2d Friday in March [illegible] the following patent lots, in the reſerved tract oppoſite Pittſburgh, over the Allegheny river, viz. Town lots, Numbers 47. 63. 88 and 89—Out lots, numbers [illegible] 176, 240 and 241, likewiſe two patent donation tracts of land containing 400 acres each, on the waters of Shenango and Beaver creeks, number 45 and 51—alſo a patent tract of land on the main branch of Turtle creek, eighteen miles from Pittſburgh, containing 150 acres and allowance, and an excellant mill ſeat, on a never failing ſtream.

Any perſon or perſons wiſhing to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to any of the ſubſcribers, and propoſals will be received by them at any time before the days of ſale.

AW M'FARLANE,
AW. ROBISON,
HUGH M'FARLANE,
FRANCIS M'FARLANE,
GEORGE WILLIAMS and
HUGH M'FARLANE,
Heirs.
attorneys.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the late partnerſhip of Smith and Shiras, Brewers, in Pittſburgh, are hereby required to bring in their accounts to the ſubſcriber, and all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip or to the ſubſcriber, are requeſted to pay the ſame to him, as the partnerſhip was diſſolved in June laſt, and the Brewery is now carried on by the ſubſcriber, who will give a generous price for good clean merchantable Barley, Wheat and Rye, (all of the laſt crop) and pay caſh for the ſame on delivery. The farmers in the neighbourhood of this place are requeſted to put in as much ſpring barley as they can with convenience to themſelves, as they have now a certainty of a ready market for it, and will yield them as great a profit as any other grain, and the earlieſt returns—the ſooner they bring it in after harveſt the better.

PETER SHIRAS.

Pittſburgh, 23d. January, 1797.

Came to the Premiſes of the ſubſcriber, on the bank of the Ohio River, two miles from Pittſburgh, ſome time laſt fall, a yearling Heifer of a brown colour, marked with an underbit off each ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges and take her away.

JOHN MEASON.

Jan. 26 1797

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to make payment immediately, and all perſons who have any demands againſt him, are requeſted to preſent them for ſettlement. I flatter myſelf that [illegible] be attended to, as I am determined not to be trifled with any longer.

JOHN M'KEE.

M'Kee's Port, Dec. 7, 1796.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Front Street, next door to the corner of Market [illegible]

Where Subſcription at Fifteen Shillings Per Annum, Advertiſements, Articles of Intelligence, &c. are thankfully received.